NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.-TRIPLE SHEET.

CO-OPERATION AT HOME.

HOW A SUCCESSFUL ONE PAYS. THE PIONEERS AMONG THE IRON MOLDERS-COM-FORTABLE FORTUNES MADE FROM SMALL BAVINGS-BUILDING OF A GREAT BUSINESS AND FORMING A NEW COLONY ON \$19,500—INTERESTING EXPERIENCES OF THE TROY CO-OPERATIVE IRON FOUNDERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. I TROY, N. Y., Dec. 14 .- "Can you direct me to the Cooperative Iron Foundery ?' I propounded this simple question several times to-day to several individuals representing three distinct classes; and the answers which I received have struck me, since finding and inspecting the establishment in question, as rather significant. My inquiry was first addressed to a legal friend. He had evidently never heard of the concern, but knew of a cooperative foundery in West Troy, which I afterward learned had stopped melding stoyes in order to give its various proprietors ample time to discuss, before a learned judge and jury in some local court, certain legal points in dispute. As my legal friend is also a poet—he who sang the cheery welcome and tender farewell to Charles Dickens, which Harper's Weekly published a year and more ago-I at first attributed his ignorance of the existence of this industrial establishment to the indifference of his poetical spirit to base material matters; but I was encouraged, on discovering subse quently that his ignorance is shared by the entire legal fratermty of this vicinity. I think it decidedly encouraging for them that these struggling workers in iron are unknown to, and know nothing of, their legal brethren around them.

The inquiry was next addressed to a real estate broker. I singled him out solely because he was a real estate broker. I have observed, in my visits to various industrial establishments, that the first thing to feel the effect of their successor failure is the realestate market; the values of surrounding lots, I have observed, instantly fluctuate as the new establishments succeed or fail. My real estate friend knew the precise spot, and told me, rather indefinitely, however, that it was in "somebody-or-other's addition," at the same time pointing to one of several maps combined into a handbill advertisement of lots in the aforesaid "addition." I managed, after a time, to elicit from him that "somebody's addition" was in the extreme northern end of the town, and that lots in the vicinity of the foundery had rapidly advanced in value since its establishment. I found, in the end, that this general statement was fully corroborated, as he who reads to the end will be interested in learning.

My third informant was a mechanic, an intelliment man, who advised me to take the cars, as it was away up to Bull's Head." A fourth-another mechanic-was equally explicit. The fifth and last was one I met after I had descried the building less than a block ahead of me. I asked him less for information about the locality than about himself. He was evidently an iron-worker, for the plumbago dust stood thick and glistening on his brow. As I met him in the immediate vicinity of the cooperative foundery, I thought it probable that he was a member of that firm, and a good subject for a few quesstions. To any inquiry be made answer, after some Lesitation and considerable stutter, in these remark-" I b'long ter Lans'brg an'idun' kno'."

Another explanation of the prevailing local ignorance as to this establishment is a curious one which I have from the iron men Micmselves. The local press of the city, as if by design, has wholly neglected to notice this attempt at cooperation. The journalists here have not failed to see the drift of cooperation-they are not blind to the fact that these are the first indications of a coming industrial revo-Intion which will materially affect, if it does not altogether change the character of all branches of manufacture. They have been silent, the cooperatives think and say, in deference to the great iron interest here, which the press people appear to think is opposed to the establishment of founderies on the couperative plan. Of course there are two sides to the es neonle smile at the one I have stated. Certain It is, however, that the local papers have said nothing of the enterprise, although such information as they could have given would have been of great benefit to other operatives throughout the country. They have copied, without comment, the various articles descriptive of the Troy foundery which have appeared from time to time in THE TRIBUNE; nothing more. If this silence has been maintained in deference to the supposed wishes of the iron masters, it was a wholly mistaken consideration. I have not found any large iron master to whom the cooperative foundery was in the slightest sense "obnoxious, and its manager, Mr. Simeon B. Manne, informs me that from the first the iron masters were either indifferent or favorable to its success, never actively opposed to its establishment. I was at a loss to understand why any were favorable to the plan, though it is not difficult to comprehend that many might be indifferent, and I asked Mr. Manne why any iron masters had fa-

"There were some who actively encouraged It." he said. "They thought it would certainly be a stupendous failure, and put an end to all such ideas on the part of the workingmen. There were very few who felt thus, however. But from the first nearly all others in our branch of the business have been friendly, and now no hostility whatever exists.' THE TROY COOPERATIVE FOUNDERY.

The Troy "Cooperative Iron-Founders' Association" was not the result of a strike. It grew out of a long settled purpose on the part of 40 iron-molders working in various iron founderies to attempt something of the kind, "in order," as they say, "to amehorate their condition by using their savings." Its great success is due in a large measure to the deliberation with which it was planned; it won't do to jump into cooperation without thought any more than it will to hastily embark in any other form of business; the same knowledge, the same business qualities, the same industry, and the same kind of partners are necessary to success under this as under the old system; and successful cooperatives everywhere I go say that the first requisite in organizing an association is to confine the membership, first, to only as many in number as the capital will constantly employ; and second, to only such as are sober and in dustrions, settled men, and particularly such as have an itching desire, an absorbing passion, and a fixed purpose to have and to own a house and lot or farm of their own. Mechanics who have real estate on the brain or farms in their hearts invariably make, I am told, successful cooperatives. With this theory it was a theory then, a settled principle now-the 40 Troy molders resolved to admit one member for each \$2,500 of capital subscribed and paid in and no more, this amount being as near as they could calculate the investment necessary to give one man constant employment. But the strike of May. 1866, accelerated action, and with only \$19,500 of capital paid in, they began work with 32 men. A charter was precured. The shares were fixed at \$100, and limited by the Legislature to 2,000 in number. of which a member could hold not less than one nor more than 50 shares. Each member was entitled to but one vote, whether he held one share or 50. Thirty-two men found employment the first year, 75 the second year, and 85 for the present year. The first buildings were put up in less than two months, and moulding began immediately. A dividend of 10 per cent on the stock-the largest allowable by law -was made the first year, and about 30 per cent more was paid " on labor." The second year the dividends on stock and labor amounted to 89 per sent; this year it will be fully 90 or 100 per cent. The article of the by-laws regulating this is as fol-

dividend on the labor performed for the benefit of the Association, and it shall be equal in amount to each stockholder, except to minors, and those refusing em-ployment, or those discharged for misconduct.

To illustrate the operation of this we imagine A. to hold 40 shares and B. 10 shares. A. received last year four additional shares as payment of the dividend on his stock, and \$606 (the actual sum paid to each operative who was also a stockholder) as his dividend on labor. B. received one additional share as his dividend on his stock, and \$606 as his dividend on his labor. All laborers share alike of the excess of profits over ten per cent. The man who fills the furnace gets as large a dividend "on labor" as the skilled molder or mounter; the stockholder who is not a laborer gets an equal dividend on labor as the others although he may have performed no work whatever.

THE RESULTS SO FAR. "I have no faith" said a prominent labor party man to me, "in the honesty of men who exclaim against the capitalists for the immense percentage they make, and yet who, when in the same situation, take such a profit as 89 per cent on their capital. Why do they not undersell their rivals, employ more

men, and extend their trade !" The gentleman was hasty, as I found on examining the matter. In the first place as to the employment of more men, this difficulty occurs. Cooperation as applied to manufactures is materially different from cooperation as applied to the purchase of food, clothing, coals, &c. A cooperative foundery is very distinct from a cooperative store. The fewer the stockholders in the foundery the greater its success; the more numerous the stockholders and customers of the store the greater its success. For this reason the cooperative printers at New-York and the founders at Troy have confined their membership to only as many as their capital will give constant labor. This is the first basis of the scheme; it is held by cooperatives that their system is superior because it gives constant work at regular wages; if the stockholders were unlimited in number then every mechanic, seeing the success of a cooperative establishment, would wish, as one of them expressed it, "to take a whack at it." The capital and labor would soon be out of all proportion, and half the stockholders would lie idle. In the Troy stockholders would lie idle. foundery the number of stockholders has been increased as rapidly as the accumulation of capital would justify, until there are now 71 members. All of these find constant work. In the busier seasons "outsiders" are employed as in any other shop. Mr. Manne tells me that outside of their dividends on stock and labor, the molders, finishers, mounters, &c., in the Cooperative foundery earn not less than \$250 a year more than the same men at the same wages would or could earn in any foundery in Troy conducted as a private enterprise. This great difference is due to the fact that the employment is from year to year, not day to day; the men are not thrown out by every little slack of business, and forced, like the old English pitmen, to "follow the wark," losing days of time in hunting other situations. Besides, the holidays do not interfere to keep them idle at the whim of the ironmaster who chooses to close up his foundery on such days. Thus, every one of the cooperatives in the Troy foundery, last year, made \$250 (excess of wages), and \$606 (labor dividend) or \$856 more (besides their stock dividend) than they would have made in any other foundry. Is not this as remarkable a success in this system of manufacture as was the Rochdale experiment on the poor weaver's system of trading ! I have not put too bright a face on it; there are 71 instances of

this success at Troy alone. A CAUTIOUS POLICY.

As to underselling their rivals and thus extending their trade, it is very doubtful if in the end it would pay for struggling men just entering business to provoke such a hostility as would naturally rise out of suck a brisk, aggressive rivalry. A much safer method of extending their business has been adopted by these men in making the dividends thus far stock dividends only. The profits have not been paid out to the individuals and scattered abroad, but additional stock has been issued and the money retained sumulated until he had more than the legal number of shares (50), the surplus has been bought in and resued to new members. Thus the increased capital has given employment to more men and the business naturally and safely enlarged. The force now employed is nearly treble what it was when the works began operation. The dimensions of the foundery have been more than trebled. When action was deided upon in May, 1866, \$4,890 of the capital was expended in the purchase of a number of lots near the northern limits of the city, A molding-room 76 by 120 feet, and a mounting-shop 34x120, were crected within two months. Out of the first year's profits another lot of ground was bought for \$2,000, and a building 40x120, and embracing four floors, was built. The third year another molding-shop 75x120 was nilt, and other buildings are now in contemplation. Further than this the cooperatives argue in exten-

nation of their cause of making money too rapidly than this large percentage of profit results from the economy of the system, and not the ordinary employment of capital.

"Out of 1,200 tuns of pig iron," said Mr. Manne, in Illustration of the economy on which the foundery is onducted, or rather conducts itself without effort on the part of the managers and foreman, "out of 1,200 tuns of pig iron, we can make, using the same pattern, 100 more tuns of stoves than any private estabishment in Troy."

This rather astounded me, and I asked to know ow it could be done.

"Because every man of us recognizes that it is to his direct, individual interest to save all he can. There is almost no wastage of iron, not more than ne-quarter of what there is in other shops; the mallest scrap is gathered up and placed in a heap all eyes are in search of these scraps, and all fingers bent to clutch them. When the mechanic has no individual interest in saving material, the loss in waste iron is enormous. It does not take 70 men long to save 100 tuns when their thoughts are bent on such conomy. I venture to say that our expense for sand, plumbago, patterns, files, and tools of every description are 50 per cent less than any other establishment in Troy, simply because each man feels that it is his interest to save in every way possible. If I take a contract to make 1,200 tuns of pig iron nto stoves, I charge the usual percentage for moldng. &c., and return 1,200 tuns of stoves; but a tun of pig iron is 2,240 pounds, while a tun of stoves is ,000 pounds. The difference is allowed for wastage lross, &c. But by the practice of this economy I will have, after getting out the 1,200 tuns of stoves, not less than 100 tuns of scrap iron, which will make me 100 tuns of stoves. This 100 tuns of stoves is a profit I defy any other kind of foundery than a cooperative foundery to produce, even with the best workmen uninspired by any hope of personal direct

" As an instance," said Mr. Manne, continuing after moment, "I lately made 1,100 stoves on contract at low price. The gentleman for whom I made them is a manufacturer here in Troy. When I delivered them ahead of contract time he said he was aston ished, not only at the promptitude with which the order had been filled, but its cheapness. 'I wish you would let my patterns stay at your place,' he said; I wast you to do something more for me, for, to tell on the truth, I can buy my stoves of you and do better than if I manufactured them myself.' The secret is simple; my men work for their own profit; his have no interest in practicing economy. Why, the men in this foundery are as careful of the water buckets they use as they are of the water-buckets in their kitchens or the pitchers on their tables.

I think that every practical molder will recognize that this is nearly all plain truth. It is very evident ABTICLE 14.—From the profits of the business of the Association the trustees may declare and pay a dividend not to exceed ten per cent per annum on the capital stock thereof; after said dividend, if there should remain andivided profits, the trustees may declare and pay a only theorize about cooperation. The savings thus bose running over to Worcester, Mag. to examine the Bay State Boot and Shoe Factory there conomy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important that the economy of the system is a very important the Bay State Boot and Shoe Factory there conomic that the economy of the system is a very important. The savings of the trustees may declare and pay a dividend that the economy of the system is a very important the Bay State Boot and Shoe Factory there conomic the cooperative principle; and also to expend the cooperative stores at Charlestown, Fall River, North Bridgewater, and Worcester.

secured in the Troy Cooperative Foundary will repre- DISHONOR AMONG THIEVES sent a very handsome interest on its capital. CHARACTER OF THE MEN.

"When this scheme was first started, what kind of men were the first to enter into it for

"The majority of them are Irish," said Mr. Manne, mistaking my meaning. The answer, however, has since suggested the inquiry in other places and other branches of cooperative industry, and I find, toquote a gentleman who has had much to do with organizing the Massachusetts cooperative stores and one or two manufacturing establishments, that the Irish are of all other mechanics the most eager to engage in "But as regards their moral character ?"

"There was no trouble about that; the Association was formed only of a few originally, and the best workmen and the steadiest among ther friends were afterward invited to take part. The other class scouted the idea until it was a success; then each one wanted a whack at it, and blamens to this day for not allowing any and every iron worker to buy shares."

"The best artisans and the more moral of the men took part, then ?"

" Of course," said the gentleman, amearing impatient at my stupidity. " Of course, bat regulated itself. It is only the best workmenand steadiest fellows who ever have \$100 to invest."

"Well, now, do you find that cutomers from abroad coming here to buy recognize the fact that these best and steadiest workmen preluce, for the same money, a better article of store than any others ?"

"Yes, they have recognized that from the first. We make the best article possible, for the same reason that we save, as I have told you, evry scrap of iron: it's our interest to do so. When a workman invests all the money he has in the wild in this sort of an enterprise, he seems to unlerstand at once what he would never have thought of as a journeyman-that is, that his individual direct, pecuniary interest depends on his workmaship-and

"About discipline in the foundery-de on not find it difficult to enforce regulations among your work-

"No; and our regulations are much nore strict than in other establishments. A forema here will not submit to half the annoyances from purneymen that they are compelled to endure elsewere. Selfinterest regulates that, too. We have a bylaw which

"ARTICLE 13. Any member refusing to acent employment when it is preffered him by the Association shall thereafter forfeit all dividends from the polits of the same, except the dividends on the expital tock, when shall not exceed ten per cent per annum, ad he shall have no claim for employment within one year after

"Another says further:

"Anticle 16. Members employed by this Association shall conduct themselves properly and for the interests of the Association, failing to do which they slighed themselves to dismissal by the foreman or suprintendant, and they shall not again be employed within the consent of two-funds of the Board of Trustees."

"Now these cover refusal to do or sirking any work ordered by the foreman, drunkeness, waste, and insubordination generally. A stockholer can be dismissed at any moment even if he holds 50 shares, and can have no redress. The consequence is that every man is on his good behavior. We have had no trouble of this kind at all."

"If you dismissed a man with 50 shares, could be

"If you dismissed a man with 50 share, could be not put them on the street, and by furnize them out to speculators embarrass you?"

"We provide against that also. It is optional with "We provide against that also. It is optional with us to transfer or retire stock, and as we refuse to pay more than the face of the shares they cannot be used for speculation. Of course in the case supposed we would retire the stock, paying the \$5,000, and selling the stock to other mechanics. We anticipate speculation in the stock some years bettee in this way. Very few steady mechanics conjemplate living the mechanic's life forever. After a time, many of the present members, having run their shares up to \$10,000 or \$15,000, will wish to go into business for themselves—perhaps, as your Mr. Greley advises, into farming. They will then sell out tier stock to other acceptable members, who are young and want opportunity. Perhaps when the \$2,000 sirres authorized by law are absorbed, they will be a a premium, and the retiring member will sell at in advance. This is the only kind of speculation posible in our shares. As the capital increases new tembers will be admitted, new buildings erected, ner machinery added, till we shall finally reach the lint of \$300,000 capital."

There have as yet been no cash dridends; all There have as yet well the stock. At the end of the year the cooperatives have found temselves in the receipt of only as much each as the would have ceeived at any other establishment or the same mount of labor, but there has been pleed as much amount of moor, the there are the cash of the cash of the cash of the cash instantly raise the cash of necessary. Take the case of A. as before supposed, tith 40 shares of stock. His account, supposing his wise averaged \$2.50 per day, for 300 working days, w1 stand thus

Total He will thus have received fully, if at more, than the usual mecome a mechanic, beside stek which he could sell for eash to the amount of \$100, without touching his principal of \$4,000. The additional stock of course draws a 10 per cent evidend next year. Compound interest at this rates very encouraging and gratifying. I do not dobt, though I never enjoyed it except in anticipatiol of that joyful moment when I too may throw way the pen and become "a miserable (cooperativ) mechanic."

"One question more, Mr. Maune. Dorou keep up your connection with the Trades Uniod!

"Oh! yes. We are members of the Union, and pay Union prices, or a little better. he men fix their own prices for piece work; they at reasonable about it."

nd don't kill the goose for the golda egy!" "No; they are too smart for that. Bathe Trades Unions here are of no use now, really. There have en no strikes here since we began to acceed held a meeting about it, but the argumes was cal-that if prices were put down two or that more co-operative founderies would be started Beside, as long as we pay the Union rates how earthe capital-sis say that trade won't justify thei in paying them? We are a standing proof that the capitalists can pay it; and our men fixing their om rates are expitalists say journeymen always are.

eapitalists say journeymen always are.

A cooperative cuff and collar factry has been struggling for some time to get a forhold among the linen manufacturers here, but on isiting it today I found that it was not in present peration.

I have been shown several letters from individuals in the West—shoemakers, tailors, prints, &c., &c.—to gentlemen here and in New York, axing how to form cooperative associations, from the cooperative associations, from the cooperative associations.

form coperative associations, frame genstitution, &c., &c. Perhaps the following brief pstract of the by-laws of the most successful of the Lin Founders ssociation will be of some use to suchpersons:

ARTICLE I. Designates title and busines.

ART. II. Fixes amount of capital stock (29,000), number and value of shares (2,000 at \$100), and limit the number of each subscriber (50). Of course these igures can be varied to suit any scheme.

ART. III. Provides for payment of stockia full on subscriber.

eription.

ART. IV. Designates a President, Secretry, Treasurer, and 13 trustees as officers.

ART. V. Regulates elections.

ART. VI. Authorizes trustees to manage halness, make yo laws, prescribe duties of officers, and employes, &c.

ART. VII. Provides for election by trateos of President.

ART. VII. Provides to election by fraces of lent, Secretary, and Treasurer of Presidet, to make and execute all contracts of trustees, and authorized agent, general supervisor of business, and his signature attested by Secretary to the bond of association.

ART. IX. Designates secretary's duties; takes him recorder and charman of finance committee. order and charman of finance committee.

ART X. Designates treasurer's duties, ad fixes his ART. XI. Provides for annual meeting of stockholders.

ART. XI. Provides for annual meeting of stockholders. Special meetings to be called by president, w by 15 stockholders at any time.

ART. XII. Regulates monthly meeting of tustees.

ART. XVI. Releves association from redaming stock within two years after incorporation, ast their only after four nouths, notice, but transfers mis be made at any time by consent of trustees.

ART. XVI. given in full above.

ART. XVII. Regulates apprentice system, forbidding admission after 18 years old, and giving preference to some of stockholders.

ART. XVIII. Provides for amendments D by-laws by vote of two-thirds of the board of trustees.

SEC. I. of a subsequent act passed by the New-York Legislature fixes one vote for each individual, and limits the shares of each to 50.

I know of nothing more in this connection which

I know of nothing more in this connection which would be of further interest to iron molders and me-chanics generally throughout the country. I pur-pose running over to Worrester, Mass. to examine the Bay State Boot and Shoe Factory there, con-

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE. CONFIDENCE OPERATIONS IN COUNTERFEIT

MONEY-WHO DEALS WITH WOGAN AND CO. Our readers have been made aware at various times of the operations of a firm known as " Wogan & Co.," and by various other names, who offer to supply dishonest persons with counterfeit greenbacks, on very liberal terms. They operate through the Post-Office, advertising themselves by circular, and requesting their customers to transmit money by mail, and receive the "queer" by return post. It is needless to say that the victims after mailing their money never hear from the firm again. Sometimes they agree to send the counterfeits by express, C. O. D. A package is delivered; the money is paid; and the would-be dealer in counterfeit currency finds himself the possessor of a bundle of newspapers, or a box of shavings, or sometheng equally valuable. For obvious reasons it is difficult to convict these men of any positive offense,-to say nothing of the difficulty of finding them, for at the address given in their circulars-the latest address is No. 73 Nassan-st., New-York,-no such persons are

We have come into possession of a bundle of documents belonging to this precious firm which we purpose laving before our readers, that they may see for themselves where swindlers of this class find their victims.

A virtuous young gentleman, who evidently knows whereof he affirms," and something more, writes the following letter:

writes the following letter:

"Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 23, 1869.

"Messes. Uogan & Co., No. 73 Nassau-sl., New-York."

Sirs: I have found out that you are engaged in a Business by which you are swinding the public out of a great deal of money. By advertising to send them counterfeit Greenbacks of the best die on the Receipt of a certain sum or by express C. O. D. (as for myseif I am not one of your victims). We have in the express office of this place (in which office I am an assistant) 5 pkgs. from you to various persons in this place and vicinity marked C. O. D. \$10, purporting to be counterfeit money, but which in Reality are but a bunch of Shavings or Paper. My. object in writing to you is to make this proposition with you. If you send me immediately By mail \$10.00 (Ten Dollars) I will let these Pkg's go out of our office without saying a word. If you refuse to comply with my proposition I will notify the persons to whom these Pkg's are directed that they are being swindled and tell them to let the Fkg's be sent back without their opening them. Thus, you see I can knock you out of \$50. munediately and very likely out of \$100. or \$700. more if you send the money as requested. I will send you a good lat of names of persons in this county who would be likely to give you an order provided you give use \$1.00 on every Pkg that I may be the means of your selling. I do this

NOT FROM ANY SELFISH MOTIVE BUT TO MAKE A LITTLE NOT FROM ANY SELFISH MOTIVE BUT TO MAKE A LITTLE MONEY.

You certainly have a good thing to make stamps. I shall not let any Pkg go out of the office until I hear from you. If I do not hear from you in 3 days, I will notify the persons as I before said. You may reiy upon this. By doing as I requested of you it will be advantagous to us both. I will advertise you as a Swindle in the county papers and thus stop your game in this county (a copy of which Paper I will send you if you refuse to comply.) If you see fit to make me your CONFIDENTIAL AGENT

I am for you. If not I am against you.

"If you see fit to answer this Address.

"Wis. M. Reless Stroudsburg Monroe Co. Pa."

Box 53

Here is another letter, dated at Wyoming Station, W. T., Nov. 6, 1809, and addressed to "Wagon &

"GENTS: A friend of mine showed me a circular from you a few days ago and I want to address you confidentially. Emean business and I want to procure a considerable amount of the money you mention and I want to get it in this way. I want you to Enclose me at least \$250 worth of your largest notes with a small amount of all sizes so I can Judge which is the best I will take them here.

sizes so I can Judge which is the best I will take them here.

I have been deceived by one party advertising the same thing & sent some money of which I got no return at all. Now I propose to have you send me \$200 worth of the largest Botes in a small Box C. O. D. This is a safe plant for both parties and my object is to get a considerable and so I can travel & make a business out of it. Send as much 8s you can travel & make a business out of it. Send as much 8s you can travel & make a business out of it. Send as out of it was a sum of the send of the propertion of what you send, or if you don't want to send so much or send in that way C. O. D send me a sample of Different Bills.

I want to be along as this matter and will not go in with any one. You can send to agt Union Pacific R.R. Co.'s Express Wyoming Station W. T. as I am Agent myself but will not put my name on Box the Above is sufficient to secure you, and if you deal frankly you can have a good customer. I don't intend to use any of the money in this vicinity so I want a large amount before I use any at all and when I leave for the west I will keep you posted as fo my address and places where I will receive any further matter. Write to me at once. I will it suitable take about \$600 worth before leaving this place which is all the money I can spare. Don't write to any which is all the money I can spare. Dont write to any here in regard to this. Confidentially yours in truth-JOHN J. RAINEY" Address letter to J. J. Bainey here."

-We have no correspondence before us showing whether or not Mr. Rainey has actually received the sample bills he sent for. It is probable, however, that having been once bitten, he did not invest any of his hard-earned salary as agent of the U. P. R. R. Express Company in the shavings of Messrs. " Wagon & Co.," or " Dailey & Co.," or "Wogan & Co.," as the case may be. Perhaps he goes upon his Westward travels, following the star of empire and of fortune, with a barren exchequer. We find most of these speculative gentlemen quite wary about sending money before they receive its value (if counterfeit bills can be said to have any value); but they are not above confessing that they have bestowed a generous confidence where it was undescried, as we have already seen.

But here we find at last an "innocent" victim, who, with all his inventive genius in arranging a convenient cipher, has probably mourned over a great blunder. The following letter is contained in an envelope directed to "Dailey & Co., No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York," postmarked "Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 13. Our new acquaintance writes in rather a round, foreign-looking, tremulous hand, and says:

"Here I send you \$200 for \$1,600 \$3. \$400. \$10s. the bal-ans \$2s. (New step.) Here I send you \$200 for 1600 5-inch holts, 400 10-inch bolts, the balans 2-inch bolts—mey besse-nes klar et. "This morning I came to the post-ofice looking for the return, hour new postmaster dident found at soft regis-ter the must give me a mony recit. D. F."

Mr. Fousse unfortunately does not state whether he is a colored gentleman, or a carpet-bagger, or a scalawag, or a Confederate General-he might have been more explicit. We now introduce to our readers a gentleman who tells us all about himself and his aspirations. This is no less a personage than THE HON. JOHN A. WIMPY

of Dahlonega, Georgia. Mr. Wimpy writes upon paper with a highly ornamental printed heading, and dates his letter at the above-named place Oct. 16, 1869. The envelope contains a note to the postmaster to return, if not called for within ten days, to the writer's address. He says:

days, to the writer's address. He says:

"GENTS: Your letter of the 15th ult, which was sent to a friend in East Tennessee, was the other day confidentially handed me, askin g that heembark into the business of Circulating counterfeit money. I am a lawyer here at this place, in good standing. Have a lucrative practice, and above suspicion. I have a vast deal of influence before the people, and as an evidence of this I was afterested to the KELECTED TO THE KLIID CONGRESS last April was a year ago—so I want to try and circulate some of your counterfeit money."

We pause to say that Mr. Wimpy is guilty of an apparatronium for it must have been the XLI th Con-

anachronism, for it must have been the XLth Congress, and the second session. Mark Mr. Wimpy's reasons, however, for wishing to go into the business;

reasons, however, for wishing to go into the business:

"This section of the State," continues Mr. Wimpy, "is
far off from the railroad, and the people are ignorant and
are without a currency—cannot pay their taxes without
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a great sacrifice. You may put me down as
a media to you. You will therefore send to me five
hundred deliars in one dollar bills and five hundred in
five dollar bills. Send the above by express and direct
thus," Hon. John A. Wimpy, Dablonegs, Ga., via of
Athonta, Ga." C. O. D. By this means I will be sure to
get the package. According to your letter above referred
to the amount ordered will come to three hundred dol
lars, which I will pay at the express office. You will
order that the money be collected on delivery. I am
withing to invest largely in the matter for I know

I CAN MAKE IT PAY.

"I need not reiterate to you what can be done. Be
sure and send the counterfeit money as ordered above, so
that I can get it at an early day. I will be in New-York
in December next and will see you personally on the
matter.

"Yours, &c.," John A. Wimpy."

"P. S.— You will find out who I am by consulting Mo-

"Yours, &c., John A. Wimpy."

"P. S. - You will find out who I am by consulting Mekillop, Sprague & Co., New-York, as well as John Livingston."

The receivers of the letter were apparently suspicious of Mr. Wimpy's frankness, and returned the letter, indorsed on the back as follows: "We return your letter, supposing that some one got the letterheads out of your office and wrote this. If you are in earnest, write again." To this comment the burdensome limitations.

writer of the letter responded by returning the same letter, with this note indorsed underneath the com-

"Dahlonega, Ga., Oct. 30th, 1869.—Gents:—I am in earnest. Send the geods as ordered herein, and fail not. I return this letter as being my instructions in the matter. Yours &c. John A. Wimpy. Write me by return mail what you do in the premises."

Again, on Nov. 14, Mr. Wimpy writes to Wogan & Co., evidently in reply to a letter he has received, as

" DEAR SIRS :- Your letter of the 9th inst inform

that you had sent me \$3571 in ones, and twos, and fives, is to-day received, and I thank you much for your promptness, and in answer will say that

is to-day received, and I thank you much for your promptness, and manswer will say that

I STILL MEAN BUSINESS,
but I will leave in a few days in New-York to see you and have a personal interview with you before I take the package out of the office. And it becomes mecessary for me to explain to you the reasons for this which has come to me since I hask wrote you. Sirs, you may have the unmost confidence in me; for I will not betray you, or any one else engaged in the business—but to the reason why I want to see you before I left the package. I wrote to a firm by the name of

Noves & Co., 26 Wall-57...
on the 28th of Sept. last for \$100 worth of—currency, the same as I wrote you. On the 20th day of Oct. the said Noyes & Co. wrote to me to this effect. (Here is a copy of their letter): "Oct. 20th, 1869. Hon. John A. Wimpy. Dear Sir: Goods have been sent as desired. C. O. D. \$100. Have you paid on it yet or not! Let us know. Respectfully,

The above is a copy of their letter to me. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, I sent \$100 in the hands of my clerk, who did not suspacion anything of the kind, to lift the package out of the office at Atlanta, which he did by paying the \$100 and express charges, and brought the box to me, and when I opened the box, to my great astonishment, Sirs! there was nothing in the box except newspapers wadded up, and a piece of ore weighing about three pounds. So my \$100 and other expenses were gone, and I have not yet received what I ordered; but in the bottom of the box was a slip of writing, of which the following is a copy: "This is done to mislead the detectives. If will be sent to you free of charge by express. Keep cool—do not mention our name—destroy all trace of one, but it has not come—and I fear I am swindled out of one hundred dollars, beside other expenses to the amount of \$15. The receipt which is signed by Noyes & Co. is dated on the 5th Oct. last at 96 Wall-st. N. Y. Now I was acting in good faith and meant nothing but business with Sirs Noyes & Co. I received a

9th Oct. last at 96 wailst., N. 1. Now was actively good faith and meant nothing but business with Sire Noyes & Co. I received a letter from them which led me to correspond with them. * If Noyes & Co. send or the package ordered by me and I receive it before I start to New-York to see you in person, I shall be induced to lift your package sent me out of the express office at Atlanta. Having lost \$100 up to this time in the business of trying to get and obtain ______ I shall know

who would not take any advantage of me. Sirs: I shall not betray you, neither shall I even mention your name to any person living. I want to start from here about the 23d of this month for Washington, and when I get to Atlanta I will send you a telegram what day I will be at your No. 73 Nassau-st; and if I can be made satisfied that your box contains what you say is in it, I will lift to ut of the office. I am of too limited means to let any more money slip out of my fineers as I did to Noyee & Co., 96 Wallest. It would break me. If your money is whnt you say it is, and is so well executed as represented, I can make

A "BIG THING" DEALING WITH PAIR MEN,

sented, I can make

A "BIG THING"

out of it; for I tell you there is no currency and change in this section of the State. I know I can make great use of it, but I am satisfied that I can make better use of its than is and 2s, because there is no suspicion resting against the fives bills, but there is in this country suspicion against

the free bits, but there is in the country supposed as the mid 2s, as being counterfeit.

"Your letter, I must confess, has the WRING OF THE RIGHT METAL, and is much more satisfactory to be than those of Messrs. Noves & Co.; but to be sure I am right and to know that I am dealing with business men, I must see you in person before I can pay you any money without seeing just what I get.

before I can pay you any money without seeing just a sale.

I get.

"I hope you will not think hard of me for doing thus, but I will be satisfied, myseif, by seeing you in person before the thirty days are out. I will come by myself, without any person with me. I have been raised here in the mountains, and never have been further North than Washington. You may know I will be A "GREEN-HORN" when I get to New-York.

"I want to make a 'big thing' out of this thing, and believing I can do it successfully, with my standing and influence in the Mountains, I write you this, and when I get to Atianta and Washington, I shall telegraph you for information where to find you and how. And, Sirs, believe me ever to be yours in confidence, (Signed)
"P. S. I have destroyed your letters as directed."

(Signed)
P. S. I have destroyed your letters as direct

Mr. Wimpy, before mailing the above letter, sleeps n it over night, and the next day (Sunday) bethinks himself in another postscript to say that if Messrs. Wogan & Co. will let him take the box from the express office relieved of the bars and bolts of its "C. O. D.," he will immediately come to New-York and pay in person. His reason for this is that-

A BURNT CHILD DREADS THE FIRE! And inasmuch as \$100, has been burnt out of me by Noyes & Co., I do not desire to be burnt again.

Our reporter was not present at the interview beween "Wogan & Co." and Wimpy. For know the company name has been changed to Wogan, Wimpy & Co." We have official information, however, that the firm of "Wogan & Co." is no more. A misunderstanding arose between the partners; the senior member gave notice to Postmaster Jones that the Company was dissolved and that no more letters should be delivered to the firm. Mr. Wogan was subsequently informed that hereafter their correspondence would go directly to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, for the benefit of the

THE EXACT LEGAL STATUS OF HOMEN IN NEW-YORK.

RELATIVE RIGHTS OF MEN AND WOMEN-WHICH NOW HAS THE ADVANTAGE BEFORE THE LAW-THE EXTENT OF THE LEGAL INJUSTICE TO WOMEN WHICH WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS TO REMEDY.

So much is said concerning the disadvantages under which women labor, and so great is the severity with which the existing law is sometimes condemned by platform orators for its injustice to women, that we have taken some pains to examine into the law of the State of New-York, for the purpose of ascertaining what is the full extent of male delinquency here. So long as a woman remains unmarried, there can be no question that in this, and in every other State of the Union, the law guarantees her perfect equality with men, except as to political franchises. Two important privileges are secured to her at an earlier period of life than that at which they are allowed to a man. She may marry, or make a will, two years earlier than she could if she were a man. (2 Rev. Stat., 69; 21 Barbour, 439.) No law of primogeniture exists to cut her off in favor of a brother. Brothers and sisters share alike in the estate of a deceased parent. (1 Rev. Stat., 751.)

If a woman marries, she loses none of her property. Its enjoyment is secured to her, free from her husband's control. (Laws of 1848, ch. 200.) Her earnings are also absolutely her own. (Laws 1860, ch. 90.) She may get all she can and keep all she gets. Her husband is bound to support her, no matter whether she has money of her own or not. She may be ten times as wealthy as he, yet she need not employ a penny of her money upon her own support, but may even run him in debt for that purpose, if he does not provide adequately for her wants; while she cannot be required to contribute in any way to her husband's support, even to pay the cost of keeping him in the county poor-house. (8 Paige, 496.)

If a husband buys a piece of land, he cannot sell in every other State of the Union, the law guaran-

she cannot be required to contribute in any way to her husband's support, even to pay the cost of keeping him in the county poor-house. (8 Paige, 406.)

If a husband buys a piece of land, he cannot sell it for anything like its full value without his wife's consent, because otherwise her dower right would hang over the title flike a cloud so long as she lived. (See I Rev. Stat., 740.) But if she has any land, she can sell it just as well without her husband's consent as with it. Nobody cares for his approval. So her husband cannot deprive her after his death of a life interest in one-third of all his lands; but she can cut him off without an inch of her land or a cent of her money, and enjoy the satisfaction of keeping him out of her property after her death as well as during her life.

A married woman, if disposed to misbehave herself, has large liberty to do so. So long as she keeps out of the grasp of griminal law she is practically exempt from liability. She cannot be imprisoned in any civil suit for any cause whatever. If she commits an assault, or destroys or appropriates her neighbor's property, her unlucky husband must pay the bill or go to jail for her missionings. (10 Johnson, 256.)

A wife cannot, it is true, sue her husband; but neither can he sue her. So, in that respect, neither has any advantage. In regard to the custody of the children, in cases of separation, the courts have a large discretion, (under 2 Rev. Stat., 148), in the exercise of which they almost always lean to the mother's side. When the husband is in fault, the wife always succeeds in obtaining control of her children.

The laws of New-Jersey are not quite as favor-

children.

The laws of New-Jersey are not quite as favorable to married women. They are secured in the possession of all the property which they owned before marriage, or which comes to them by gift, grant, devise, &c. (Laws of 1852, p. 407.) but are not protected against their husbands as to their earnings. Nor can they convey property (4 Zabriskie, 613; 2 Nor can they convey property (4 Zabriskie, 613; 2 Dutcher, 574), or commence actions, without the concurrence of their husbands, maless they are living in separation from the latter (Laws of 1867, p. 959; Laws of 1868, p. 782), and even then, only under certain PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SUFFRAGE DISGRACED.

REVELATIONS BY AN AMATEUR "REPEATER"-HOW DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES ARE RUN UP IN NEW-YORK-TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN AN OUTER CIRCLE OF TAMMANY.

On the evening of Monday, the 6th inst., young man encountered, in the saloon of the Metropolitan Hotel, an old acquaintance, an actor of considerable merit, who, in the course of conversation, stated that he was in a most deplorable condition-without means, save a few pennies in his pocket-and that he had just received a proposal to act as a repeater during the election on Tuesday, the day following. The propo sition came from parties of high standing, who stated their intention to operate personally in the manner pro posed, claiming to be influenced so to do by motives of patriotic feeling (party patriotism), and from personal friendship for the candidates. Of course they did not expect the actor in question to be so influenced, but one of the candidates, who was a warm admirer of his talents, would be much pleased, and would be eager to return any favor. In addition to this, it was casually remarked, a very large roll of \$5 notes would be divided on the

The actor had listened to all this, and had felt the ting ling of a slight blush on his cheek. Certain romantic no tions of honor, which he had formed somewhere in his boyish days, and which he had carried about with him in all his wanderings, troubled him, and made him indignant. But then a certain gaunt old companion in these wanderings, whose acquaintance he had made in those same boylsh days, reminded him how one after another he had thrown these notions away-sometimes because they incumbered him slightly, sometimes because their weight was suffocating bim in a struggle for life. This gaunt individual, whom he had come to call familiarly Old Poverty," was just now coquetting with chilly hand over his thinly-clad person, and occasionally giving him a sharp pinch in the stomach. Over a bettle of wine the solicitations were repeated. Poverty plached again, and consent was given. That's how the actor happened to go. WHAT BOHEMIANISM DOES.

The young man who listened to this was one of those stray waifs floating about on the river of humanity, a Bohemian-one of those men who love the people as a whole, because they are victimized; they toll, and suffer; but who, knowing them as individuals often fond of victimizing, and playing the demagogue, have little respect for them singly. The scales fall from one's eyes when he finds the real criminal often the Judge, and the supposed one a poor devil who is sentenced for an offense as petty as his misfortunes are great, and he learns to feel morrespect for principles than the men or method by which they are applied. Then this Bohemian regarded the Republic with a species of adulation, more for what it might become than what it was. He knew that New-York enjoyed an infamous fame, from the boldness and extent of its illegal voting; that hot and angry charges were made in the excitement of election; but that over the practical working of the machinery of these false ballots there was thrown a vail, because no one who had been engaged in this thing cared or dared to expose it. What if he should do it! The country would get its eyes opened; a storm of indignation might be raised. Every movement known, honest men might guard against a continuation of the farce. Every instinct of love of country, of self-interest, of self-defense, som times even of self-preservation, would impel them to do it. But would be be justifiable in violating the law, even for what he might consider a great end, a public good ! At any rate, he was responsible first to himself, his conscience, and [though he might break the commands of the law, it was to preserve and aid the law. As for Tammany-well.

He went with the actor directly to a famous Broadway restaurant, and was introduced to Gentleman Charley, to whom he made this statement: "I will go with you on these conditions. I shall write the proceedings for publication. Should I attempt to vote and be challenged, I shall swear to nothing, and answer no questions. The gentleman gave his assent, laughing, and opened a

bottle of ale. That's how the writer happened to go. A NIGHT TRAMP. It was quite stormy on Monday evening. The snow was blown bitterly in one's face, and fell half thawed beneath the feet. A little after midnight a party of a dozen persons left the restaurant above alluded to, and proceeded up Broadway. Carriages had been spoken of, and were momentarily expected by a majority of the party, who were thin boots or shoes, and who were without overcoats. Probably stages were intended to earry them as far as possible in the proper direction, but, by

waiting a few minutes after 12, when they had stopped

unning, the expenditure was avoided where in the confines of the city, the exact locality being known only to him whom we have called-and who cer tainly, as far as modest, well-bred bearing goes, was worthy of the title of-Gentleman Charley. The tramp was entinged through streets and avenues, and occasionally across a park-everywhere through deep snow, which had been falling now for many hours, and which, here and there, covered little pools of dirty water, into which the foot dropped ankle-deep. Now and then, one of those wearing thinner shoes or more scantily clad than the others, began to murmur, half aloud, and address to himself, commenting on his own stupidity, and the general ill-will of men and fortune toward him-murmurs which quickly died away as the news passed round of the steaming punches and bountiful hot supper which

awaited us-somewhere. After an hour's walk, a halt was made, and in a few oments the party was admitted, through a side entrance, to an elegant bar-room, where hot drinks and

cigars were passed around. Scop, motion was made to resume the march, with the remark that we were near our destination. Perhaps half an hour passed away after this, while we plouded along through the rapidly forming drifts, over pavements now badly broken, and amid buildings which, from their old, dilapidated condition or their immense hight, suggested the fact that we were in the poorer but thickly tenanted portions of the upper city. On one side, we observed, in passing, a little distance down the streets, the gas-lights suddenly disappeared, and the darkness rose like a dense wall. Finally, we saw through this darkness, in the distance, a series of faint, twinkling lights in clusters, with others moving about, and judged from this that we were in close proximity to the river.

IN A LAGER BIER SALGON. We shortly afterward entered a lager bier saloon, where we stopped half an hour. Each one drank a glass of lager, and a few songs were volunteered. A point here is worthy of notice, as it shows how the people connected with these affairs expect to profit at each turn, no matter how little the opportunity may offer. In paying for the lager, which would ordinarily cost fifty cents, the proprietor was asked the amount. With some vulgar remark he replied-"Oh! you say! give hie what you please." A two-dollar note was thrown down and quietly gobbled.

THE RENDEZVOUS. Soon we were informed that "everything was ready " a rather ambiguous phrase, that after events justified as skillfully worded one. We were conducted back a short distance, and, turning down a side street, entered a pas sage-way, ascended a flight of stairs and found ourselves in a long, well lighted room. It was carpeted, contaming two tables, many arm-chairs, and was heated by a large stove, red hot, with open doors. "THE GANG."

The gang, as we were now called was a rather motler though not a rough-looking one, as such purifics are generally supposed to be, and is well worthy of description. Sitting at one of the tables were four persons, all wes dressed, and all men whom you would recogn equally at home in a church, at the opera, ut a literary gathering, or an artist's orgie.

The first was a man of advanced years, with a fine white beard and hair, and of a most polished mannersuch a man as one meets only once in a long time, even in a great city, and then remembers with pleasure for days. We will call him the Ancient. The second was much younger-perhaps 30 or, 35-with glossy black, curling hair and mustache. He was of a dark complexion, and probably a native of Southern Germany, though he spoke English with a perfect accent. We will call him Rosen heimer. The third, whose complexion was much lighter, was of rather severe manner, and had certain lines about the mouth indicative of disappointment. His entire face seemed to breathe a mute protest that the world had not used him over-well, and he would feel a sort of bitter joy in doing something ill toward it to-day. Still, he seemed ashamed of being there. He was called the

The fourth was Gordeman Charley, a contented look on his face, and a sly twinkle in his dark eye, as he turned to apologize for the fact that unforturately, by mistake, rooms had not been engaged at the neighboring hotel, as anticipated, and all would be compelled to render themselves as comfortable as possible in their present quarters